



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

NOTES.

THE ROBIN'S RETURN—Much has been said of late concerning the intelligence of birds. It is evident that birds are more or less intelligent. Whether they act entirely by instinct or whether they have some mental faculties developed to a more or less degree we cannot say with certainty, but some of their actions show an amount of intelligence.

In the spring of 1903 a young lady, living in a suburb of Philadelphia, Pa., found a young Robin which had evidently fallen from a nest and was starving to death. She took it into the house and fed it and as it grew she became very much attached to it and it became very tame. After it was full grown it was allowed entire freedom. Every day it would go out and forage for itself but would always return at night to the house. A window was left open a few inches for it and every evening it would come into the house to roost, leaving again early in the morning.

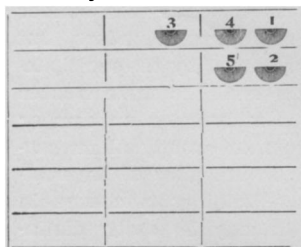
In the late fall when the Robins were migrating it too disappeared, presumably following its kin to their winter residence.

This spring (1904) the lady was attracted by a Robin chirping noisily in a tree near the house. She hardly thought it possible that her Robin had returned but she went into the yard and spoke to the bird in the tree. The bird at first seemed a little shy but would let her approach quite close to it. At last it seemed to get more confidence and finally flew to her outstretched hand and alighted upon it.

This summer it has again been roosting within the house every night and spending the day abroad.

This not only proves that the bird returned to its haunts of the preceding summer but it proves also that it was able to recognize a human face. It apparently knew its friend when it saw her after an absence of several months.—Chreswell J. Hunt.

TRANSPLANTING A ROBIN.—Happening to be in the foundry flask yard July 4, 1904, I noticed a large cope leaning against a pile of flasks, the baffle boards of which made a series of shelves upon which were several robin's nests; the arrangement being as in the subjoined sketch. Nests Nos. 1, 2 and 3 were complete; Nos.



4 and 5 being merely foundations. Nos. 1 and 2 contained one egg each partly incubated I supposed. Visiting the nests July 6, two eggs were found in nest No. 1. I called the attention of the yard foreman to the nests and asked him if he would try to protect them from harm. He exclaimed, "Well, that is hard luck,

for we need that cope today." After talking it over a little, we